

Unanswerable.—Policeman—"What are you standing here for?"  
Loafer—"Nuffink."  
Policeman—"Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?"—Christian Register.

Some people set the pace and then sit down and are content to watch the procession go by.—Desert News.

### HARD CHRONIC COUGH

Made Well by Delicious Vinol.

Crestline, Ohio.—"I contracted a hard, chronic cough, and was weak, nervous and run down. I have a small family of three, and it was hard for me to do my work. I took different medicines without benefit. Finally I heard about Vinol, and it has restored me to health and strength, my cough is all gone and I feel fine."—Mrs. H. H. CARLISLE.

Vinol is a constitutional remedy for chronic coughs and colds, and for all weak, nervous, run-down conditions. Try it on our guarantee.

The Justus Pharmacy in Hendersonville. Also at leading drug stores in all North Carolina towns.

### Highest Cash Prices Paid For

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with good oil liniment. That's the surest way to stop them. The best rubbing liniment is

# MUSTANG LINIMENT

Good for the Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Etc.

Good for your own Aches, Pains, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Burns, Etc.

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## WILL HENDERSONVILLE BECOME TOURIST CAPITAL?

Dr. John E. Ennis cites St. Petersburg, Fla., as an example for us to Follow.

Editor French Broad Hustler:

In a period of six to eight years St. Petersburg has risen from a little second-class village, unknown outside of a few contiguous counties to be recognized as a tourist capital, and now known all over America and Europe as one of the greatest resorts in our land.

To show its wonderful growth in the past few years I give the increase of the taxable values, the postoffice receipts, the increase in population and our bank deposits.

Taxable values 1915, \$15,959,435.00.  
Postoffice receipts 1911, \$17,521.00.  
Taxable values 1911, \$3,158,000.  
Postoffice receipts 1916, \$47,338.53.  
Population 1910, 4,627.  
Population 1916, 13,812.  
Bank deposits, December 1, 1916, \$2,470,071.

The wonderful growth of the city, due entirely to its many attractions, has excited comment and praise from the press of this state, also from leading papers and magazines in the north.

The Tampa Times says, "Provision for the amusement and care for the entertainment of tourists is just as much importance to Tampa as the establishment of factories of various kinds, if not more so. Furthermore owing to natural advantages it can be accomplished with greater ease on a larger scale and prove equally or more profitable."

The man who doubts the truth of this statement should consider the history of St. Petersburg for the past decade and visit the Sunshine City and behold the improvements that have been made in and near it during the past eighteen months. St. Petersburg is being rapidly developed into a marvelous beautiful city, and the work is being done with tourist made money, and for the attraction of tourists.

In the neighborhood of DeVista (an addition to the city) alone fully three quarters of a million dollars have been spent during the past year, and two miles along the bay front one finds an earthly paradise. A magnificent hotel has been erected, golf links established and much attention paid to landscape work. The homes along the bay front are more attractive than our own on our bay shore boulevard. Progress is also being made in other near-by sections and St. Petersburgers spend a great deal of time in planning attractions and entertaining their winter visitors."

The Jacksonville Times-Union says,

"The increase in bank deposits in St. Petersburg is a fine showing, and just what has been expected of prosperous and growing St. Petersburg. The famous Sunshine City is now entering upon its greatest tourist season and next year will show even greater figures in the bank deposits."

The present season opens with a rush of visitors that promises to make the greatest ever known in the history of the place. Every train or steamer arriving brings one or two hundred more to spend the winter. A pleasing feature is to note that fully one half of them are here for the first visit, encouraged to come by the "old timers" who come every year. There are many places on the west coast of Florida that have the same natural attractions of climate that we have, yet are quiet and dormant for the reason they have failed to procure and offer to tourists the comforts of life, and the amusements they demand. Good hotels, boarding houses, and a fine climate, alone will not draw a crowd of tourists. If to these be added amusements of all kinds, especially athletic sports, golf, croquet and quarts, success may be predicted.

That scenic beautiful region extending from Tryon on the east to Knoxville, Tenn., on the west evidently planned and laid out by Deity for the use of hundreds of millions of his children on this continent who desired and needed a summer resort. Perfection in climate, purity in water, air and beautiful scenery, easy of access to the populous sections of the nation can only be found in this limited area. Some one place of the numerous resorts now in operation in this marvelous land will in the next decade become the tourist capital. What one of the numerous aspirants will gain this enviable position. While we cannot yet decide and name the town, we can say positively it will be the one that adopts the methods used by St. Petersburg which in a few years has made her the greatest winter resort in the land. Of all the many places wishing to be the great tourist city of the Appalachian range none have the beautiful location, none more easy of access, none with so many beautiful environments, as Hendersonville. If your citizens desire to know the plans adopted here that have been so successful, I will cheerfully write them to you in a few brief letters.

Yours truly,

JNO. E. ENNIS.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

### WAR DEBT \$75,000,000,000.

The indebtedness of the seven principal nations engaged in the European war has crossed \$75,000,000,000, according to statistics prepared by the Mechanics and Metals National bank, made public in a special booklet on the financial aspects of the war. Mid-1914 the indebtedness of these seven nations was \$27,000,000,000.

The war is now costing \$105,000,000 every twenty-four hours estimates the Mechanics and Metals National bank, expenditures of the entente allies being fully double those of the central allies. Last April, when this bank undertook to make a financial analysis of the war, its calculation of daily war cost was \$90,000,000. That Europe will have expended \$75,000,000,000 directly for military operations, and that its combined direct cost will have been \$100,000,000,000, if hostilities extend to the middle of next year, is a statement made by the bank. In making its estimate of direct military expenditure, the bank compares it with the approximate cost of other great wars of history as follows:

Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, \$6,240,000,000.

American Civil War, 1861-1865, \$8,000,000,000.

Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1871, \$3,000,000,000.

South African war, 1900-1902, \$1,150,000.

Russo-Japanese war, 1904-1905, \$2,500,000,000.

European war, 1914-1917, \$75,000,000,000.

Interest on debt will require the payment of \$3,800,000,000 yearly after 1917, if the war ends next year the Mechanics and Metals bank figures.—N. Y. Commercial

### THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The state board of elections canvassed and certified Friday the vote for governor and all other state officers and the two superior court judges voted for in the November election.

The state officers' votes, the name of the democrat being first in each office follow: Governor—Bickett, 167,761; Linney, 120,150. Lieutenant governor—Gardner, 167,261; Jenkins, 119,999. Secretary of State—Grimes, 167,263; Strout, 119,065. Auditor—Wood, 167,189; J. Q. M. Wood, 119,950. Treasurer—Lacy, 167,190; Harris, 120,020. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Joyner, 167,106; Pugh, 120,078. Attorney General—Manning, 187,312; Parker, 120,121. Commissioner of Labor and Printing—Shipman, 166,927; Jordan, 119,517. Corporation Commissioner—Lee, 167,282; Faison, 119,878. Commissioner of Agriculture—Graham, 166,947; French, 119,788. Commissioner of Insurance—Young, 186,903; Hardin, 119,624. Judge Third District—Kerr, 166,923; Snipes, 199,567. Judge Eighth District—Stacy, 166,920; Meares, 119,527.

### TRANSYLVANIA WANTS NEW MAIN HIGHWAY.

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt said to the secretary of the Motor club of Asheville, says the Citizen, that the people of Brevard and Transylvania county were very much interested in a main highway from Hendersonville to Brevard, to Toxaway and on to Cashiers Valley, Highland and Tullulah Falls, Georgia, and also in another highway leading from this highway to Greenville and South Carolina, near Caesar's Head. On last Wednesday Dr. Pratt spoke at a good roads meeting, held in Brevard, and at the courthouse there he made an address on Federal aid and the maintenance of highways. The county was well represented at the meeting and all present seemed to agree to the plan for building these two main highways first and then when these were constructed to build other good county roads leading into them.

A bond issue was suggested for this purpose, said Dr. Pratt, and the suggestion was favorably received, and that the work of construction of these roads should be done under the supervision of the state highway commission. These two highways would be, of course, main highways, and as such would come under the Federal aid law and this fund could be utilized in their construction.

A good conversationalist is one who talks about things in which his listeners are interested.—Albany Journal.

Distance lends enchantment to the valdmined covtenance.

True love is nothing but friendship, highly intensified, flavored with sentiment, spiced with passion, and sprinkled with the stardust of romance.

### Where Bayberry Candles Come From.

It was the women of Hingham, that quaint old Massachusetts town, that first brought down from their attic their grandmothers' old candle molds and began making the sweet smelling green bayberry candles for a few appreciative people who wanted them to burn in homes furnished in antiques. The women of charming old Deerfield, in the same state, shortly followed suit, and then the housewives of Cape Cod saw their opportunity, all of them using the molds that had been in the towns for generations.

### Queer Christmas Dinner.

Roast ostrich was the prime dish at the Christmas dinner of the Young Men's Christian association of Los Angeles, Cal., a few years ago. More than 1,500 persons were served from one bird.

LOST—On Monday a black handbag containing \$3.00 in money and pair of nose glasses. Reward if returned to M. L. Whitley. 12-14-17

### LIVING COST A CENTURY AGO

Sugar Was 27 Cents a Pound and a Coffin Sold for \$7.50, According to Old Ledger.

Chester Knipe has compiled some interesting data, collected in this section, setting forth what it cost our forefathers a century ago to live, writes a North Wales (Pa.) correspondent of the New York World. At that time potatoes sold at 30 cents a bushel, a coffin was made for \$7.50 and 25 cents was charged to mail letters.

Some of the data are obtained from an old ledger kept by David C. Kulp, founder of Kulpville, near North Wales, from 1813 to 1834.

Some of the interesting prices shown follow: In 1813 sugar was 20 cents a pound; in 1815 it was 27 cents a pound; coffee was 25 cents a pound and molasses \$1.25 a gallon. Calico was 33 cents a yard, cotton flannel, 22 cents and a handkerchief cost 55 cents. Shoes for adults cost \$1.20 a pair and for children 50 cents. Trousers sold at 33 cents, suspenders 43 cents, stockings 61 cents, writing paper 4 cents a sheet, candles 22 cents a pound, tobacco 12½ cents a pound.

About 1815 oats sold at 50 cents a bushel, straw 4 cents a bundle, powder 75 cents a pound. Eggs sold from 6 to 12 cents a dozen and butter brought from 10 to 12 cents a pound. Tea at that time sold at \$1.02 a pound. Meats were exceedingly cheap. Pork was 4 cents, veal 5 cents, beef 6 cents a pound. Flour was 4 cents a pound.

Anent labor, it is shown a farmhand was paid 50 cents a day excepting in the harvest season, when 60 cents was paid a hand. Mr. Kulp charged 6 cents for cutting a pair of trousers. The entries show that he "made a new frock for Polly Rinalwalt" for 31 cents. Snuff was used extensively then and the price was 12 cents a pound. The village storekeeper paid \$1 a week to have his merchandise hauled from Philadelphia to Kulpville. The records show Mr. Kulp was a milliner and charged 40 cents for "altering a bonnet."

In 1816 Kulp paid David Meschter \$7.50 for making a coffin for his father. Potatoes sold at 30 cents a bushel and bricks cost \$5.50 per thousand. He was allowed 5 per cent discount on banknotes, paying 95 cents for a dollar bill.

### Improved Camera.

The convenience of the camera has been further increased by the addition of a means for accurately judging the actinic value of the light at the time of making a picture, and thereby arriving at the correct length of exposure to be given the sensitive film, says the Scientific American. The improvement relates particularly to those cameras which carry a roll film. As these films are now made they are backed with a sheet of black or red paper for the purpose of protecting them from the light, and they have imprinted on them numbers which appear under a tiny opening in the back of the camera and serve as a guide to the operator in properly spacing the exposures on the film. The new scheme, in addition, contemplates attaching to the backing paper, pieces of sensitized paper at regular intervals which pass along under another opening, and by observing the change which takes place in the color of these pieces as they are exposed under the opening, the operator is enabled to arrive at the length of time the shutter is to be opened in making the exposure for the desired picture.

### Matter of Fact.

Great is the power of matter-of-fact, greater and made up of richer elements than perhaps we care to remember. It is part of the power—the eternal power—of the story teller over the mind of man. There is no great story teller, from Hunter to Scott and Guy de Maupassant, who, whatever else he may have, has not the faculty for matter-of-factness.

It is the treasury from which the wit and cynic draw their income, and often the philosopher his capital.

Stranger still, it is the bed rock upon which the poets build their palaces; glorious views from top windows are made possible by the hard substance below the basement, and the men who build without it, trusting wholly to imagination, are not the men who endure.

What reason is to faith, matter-of-fact is to imagination.

### Sounds Reasonable.

Bob Goree, who has recently been in New York, brings back a yarn of a man showing his rich aunt from the country the sights along Broadway.

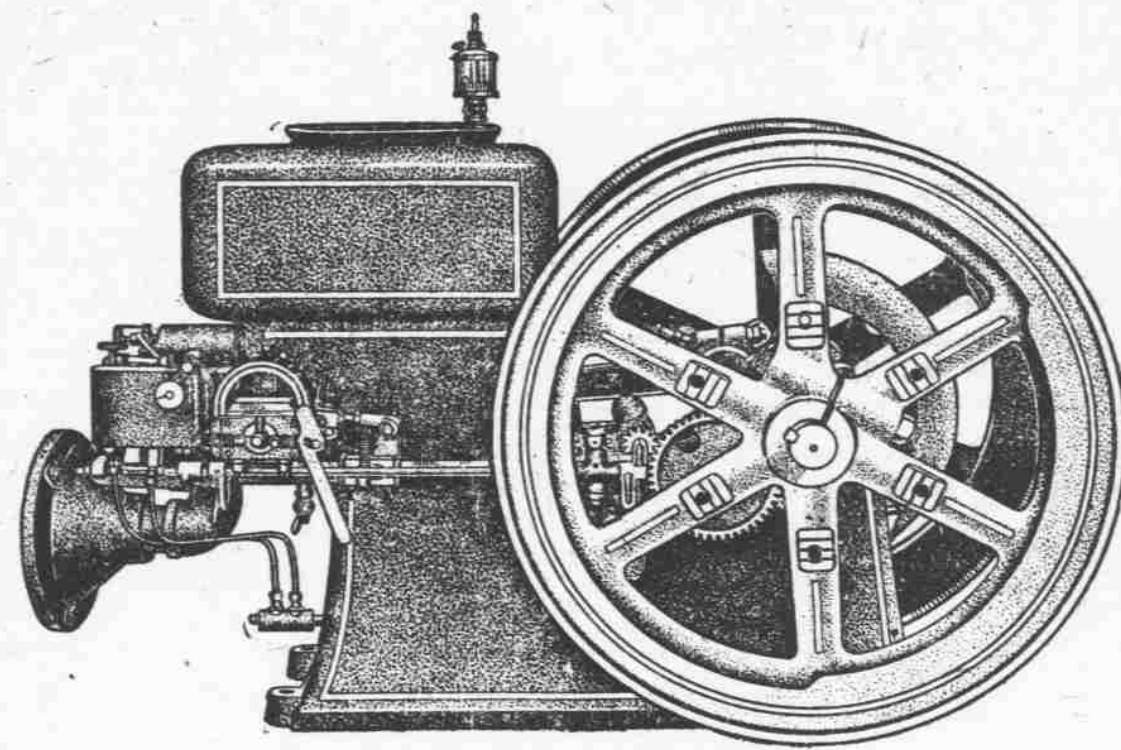
"One night the young man took his aunt to see a musical revue. He was keen on making a good impression, as he had great expectations from the old lady. So he was quite taken back when, as soon as the curtain rose, the good dame grasped him by the arm and hurried him from the theater. "Disgraceful! Such bad management!" she said, indignantly, when they had reached the lobby. "Just fancy allowing the curtain to go up before those poor girls were dressed!"

### Uncle Sam's Land Purchases.

The United States gave less than two cents an acre for Alaska, less than three cents an acre for California, Nevada, Colorado and Utah, less than 14 cents an acre for Florida and less than 27 cents an acre for the Philippines. Even for the Canal zone only \$55.83 an acre was paid, but the government is offering Denmark more than \$295 an acre for the Danish West Indies.

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### OBEDIENCE BETTER THAN SACRIFICE.

THE war with Amalakites was a war of extermination. The divine command to Saul was to utterly destroy man and beast so that one of the vilest nations of history might be blotted from the face of the earth. Saul was victorious, but no sooner had the enemy surrendered than the victor wavered in the hour of triumph. He reserved the best of the soil as an impressive ornament of the victory. But the prophet appeared, the king was censured and his throne was promised another.

There is such a thing as ineffectual sacrifice. It is ineffectual when it varies from the command, as in the case of Saul who kept when he should have killed the spoil; in the case of Moses who should have spoken to rather than struck the rock; in the case of Naaman who at first would have dipped himself in crystal Abana or Phaphar rather than in the muddy Jordan. Sacrifice is ineffectual when it is for ostentation, even as the Pharisees by their phylacteries and prayers and proclaiming trumpets won instant though empty reward. Sacrifice is ineffectual when it is designed merely to conciliate men, even as Herod by the costly building of the Temple sought not the glory of God but a firmer hold upon the Jewish people. Sacrifice is ineffectual when it uses unlawful means, such as the building of a church with embezzled funds. This is not saying that in the sacrifice itself there may not be some element of good; but it is saying that all sinister sacrifices are mere mockery when considered as a part of revential and acceptable worship.

There is something superior to sacrifice, however liberal it may be. It is exact obedience; for obedience is a larger word than sacrifice. It may and often does include sacrifice, but it is still true that sacrifice may lie partly outside the circle of obedience. The idea and the value of sacrifice consists not so much in the size of the gift as in the spirit which prompts it. The nature of true obedience is loving, voluntary, unselfish. In act, obedience is the more difficult, more continual, more heartfelt. And it is more effective, for it produces upon others as upon one's self a deeper and more permanent impression.

True compliance with this principle is, then, of great importance. We cannot, indeed, comply absolutely with the law in all details, but we can bring to the performance of every known command the spirit of loving and faithful obedience. We shall have constant reason to exercise penitence for our shortcomings, faith in an Unseen Hand at dark and stormy times, courage, persistence, consecration.

Let no one, then, tamper in the slightest degree with the Word of God. Let no one seek any substitute whatsoever for exact obedience to divine commands. Remember that the test is coming, for God knows and will deal unerringly with each soul. Could we stand the test now? Can we stand it then?—Biblical Recorder.

Electrically-driven musical instrument makers will combine with electrical manufacturers, central stations and contractors in the celebration of "America's Electric Week" December 2-5.

WM. J. BRYAN WILL BUILD SUMMER HOME AT ASHEVILLE.

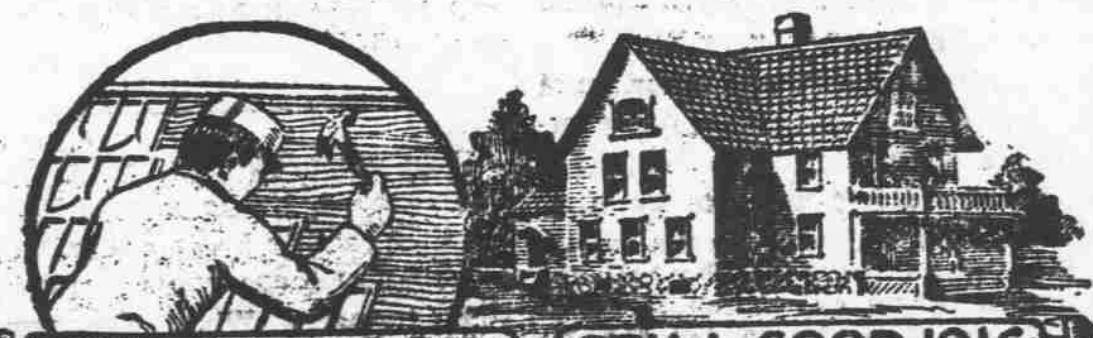
William Jennings Bryan said last week that he expected to spend his summers at Asheville, N. C., and next spring would build a home there which would be called "Mount Calm."

He added that he would continue to call Lincoln, Neb. his home and would spend part of each year there, including election day.

"By spending the summer in Asheville," he said, "I can remain home more and yet be near enough to come to Washington whenever it may be desirable to do so."

### LOCAL RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Asheville-Spartanburg Division.  
No. 42—Southbound... 8:08 A. M.  
No. 41—Northbound... 10:02 A. M.  
No. 28—Southbound... 11:20 A. M.  
No. 9—Northbound... 1:00 P. M.  
No. 10—Southbound... 5:15 P. M.  
No. 27—Northbound... 6:55 P. M.  
Transylvania Division.  
No. 5—Ar. Hendersonville... 9:50 A. M.  
No. 8—Lv. Hendersonville... 11:30 A. M.  
No. 7—Ar. Hendersonville... 5:00 P. M.  
No. 6—Lv. Hendersonville... 5:20 P. M.



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Their record is proof of their worth. On the market twenty-nine years, and the first roofs laid are still tight and good today. They are fine in appearance, storm-proof and inexpensive.

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